^{241}Cm

^{241}Cm was identified in 1952 by Higgins and Street from the University of California at Berkeley in "The radiation characteristics of Cm^{240} and Cm^{241}" (1952Hi11). A ^{239}Pu target was bombarded with 25−40 MeV α particles to form ^{241}Cm in the (α,2n) reaction. Conversion electrons and α particles were measured following chemical separation. "When the bombardment energy was between 25 and 28 Mev, only the 35-day and 162-day activities were observed. At these energies the (α,2n) reaction would be expected to predominate, while the (α,3n) should be in such low incidence that products of it would not be detected. For this reason the 35-day activity was assigned to Cm^{241}." Seaborg et al. had earlier assigned a 55 d half-life to either ^{241}Cm or ^{243}Cm (1949Se01).

Adapted from reference (2013Fr02)

1949Se01 G. T. Seaborg, R. A. James, and A. Ghiorso, The Transuranium Elements: Research Papers, Book 2, Vol. 14B, paper 22. 2, G. T. Seaborg ed. , p. 1554 (1949).

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